

# THE RIO NEWS.

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VOL. XVII.

RIO DE JANEIRO, DECEMBER 8TH, 1890

NUMBER 49

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RIO DE JANEIRO, DECEMBER 8th, 1890.

THE multiplication of holidays during the past year has become a veritable nuisance. There has been so much confusion, so much uncertainty, and, in the end, so great an increase in the number of days that no one can compute the prejudices incurred. For a new government to start in with the creation of seven new holidays, some of which do not appeal in the slightest degree to the sympathies and understanding of the people, and then to abolish a large number of others which are closely linked to the religious feelings and social life of the people, was certainly a very serious mistake. Changes in national thought and feeling are not made by decree, even where the best of reasons exist for them. Then, too, a prosperous and industrious people can not spend about one-fourth of the year in holidays. A wholesome observance of Sunday, which should have a more elevating and refining influence than is now the case, and the observance of a half dozen religious and political anniversaries whose purpose and influence can be appreciated by everyone, will be all that any thrifty and progressive people can desire. As the case now stands there are over 80 non-business days in the year. Some of these are old church holidays which the government is trying to abolish, and with the result that a feeble attempt is made to keep some of the public departments open, while others and the Praça are closed. As an example, take this very day—the church anniversary of the Conception. The custom-house and public departments are open, the Praça, broker's offices and many prominent business houses are closed. It is neither one thing, nor the other. It is simply a public nuisance to commerce and industry. If now we add to all these days for the promotion of idleness, the additional days fixed by the government for the celebration of public events—such as the two days tacked on to the 15th ult.—and we have enough to make the Brazilian the champion loafer of the age.

The action of our colleagues of the native press on the 2nd inst. in regard to the assault on the *Tribuna*, has our unqualified sympathy and support. It is hardly proper, perhaps, for a purely foreign journal to take an active part in a movement so largely political and national in character, but it is quite within our province to tender our hearty approval of their action and to offer our fullest support whenever and wherever it can be done. We are not prepared, however, to accept the doctrine of passive resistance suggested in the proposal to collectively suspend publication in case satisfactory guarantees are not forthcoming, for it takes a long time to secure personal rights through a method so harmless to the aggressor. If we were entirely without means of resistance and without other recognized recourse, then the idea of suspending publication might be used. It is the recourse of the weak, of women and children, of all who are absolutely without means of defence;

when we reach that condition, then we are willing to resort to the doubtful result of a silent protest. In the meantime, it is our opinion that the cutthroats who are seeking to intimidate the press by violence, and to create an excuse for the declaration of a life-dictatorship, should be met with their own weapons. Had the editor of the *Tribuna* chosen, he could have easily repulsed the attack on his offices and at the same time taught the military officers concerned a lesson they very much need. It is full time that the civilian elements of this capital should put down these military aggressions and teach the armed forces that they too must observe the law and respect the rights of life and property. The laws of the country ought to be sufficient to punish every abuse of privilege, as the *Tribuna* unquestionably deserved, and every abuse of power of which the officers of Gen. Deodoro's household are clearly guilty. Every sentiment of justice and public order demands that these men shall be indicted and punished, and that such an example shall be made of them that this capital shall never again be disgraced by such scenes as that of the assassination of Apulcho de Castro and the murderous assault on the *Tribuna*. The fact that the officers implicated are related to the chief of state should be no protection to them; it should make their punishment all the more severe, for they have abused a great responsibility and have linked the name of the executive himself with an outrage so dastardly as to unsettle all confidence in the sincerity and efficacy of this attempt to establish free republican institutions in Brazil.

As a rule, a republic should burden itself with just as few restrictions as possible. Legally and politically, every man should stand on exactly the same footing, consequently there should be no arbitrary distinctions and privileges. We have already discussed in these columns the bad influence and inconsistency of according exceptional privileges to the military classes, for they lead to rivalries, pretensions, conflicts and trespasses on civil rights which ought never to be permitted, especially in a republic. We have now, in view of recent occurrences, to call attention to another phase of the question which is no less important—that of removing the military force altogether from this capital. It is evident that the civil authority will never be free and independent as long as a large body of armed men remain in this city. A republican form of government is essentially a civil government, and its methods are those marked out by free legislation and a harmonious administration of law. Whenever a republic goes outside of this, it invariably gets into disorder. To avoid these dangers, and to free itself from the insupportable and alien burden of military domination, the republic ought to forbid the quartering of troops within the capital, and forbid, likewise, the interference of military officers with civil affairs when in active service. Were it possible to prevent the complications likely to arise from military interference in politics in any other way, we should never advise the imposition of such a restriction, but when one considers the number of officers in the country, and the fact that their profession gives them almost nothing to do, it must be clear to the dullest apprehension that they will always be a disturbing element in civil affairs. In the United States the national capital has no military force whatever within its limits, except a company or two of marines in the marine arsenal. As the position of Brazil is equally pacific in character, and as the people are even less turbulent, the presence of three or four thousand armed men is absolutely unnecessary. Taking into consideration the disturbances continually arising, the privileges and exemptions from civil control accorded them, and the only too apparent fear manifested toward them by the civil authorities—taking all this into consideration, the only remedy is to remove every soldier from the city, except those required to guard the forts and arsenals, and then to debar every officer in active service from participation in political affairs. Outside of this, and from a purely military point of view, it should be apparent that the life of an officer or soldier in a large city is destructive to good discipline, and seriously impairs the efficiency of the army.

From the *Journal do Commercio*, December 6th  
**OUR BURDENS.**

The following and very just observations are by a pre-eminent member of the Constituent:  
"The grand commission of the 21 has just finished revising the project of the constitution. We shall, therefore, within a few days see the Congress re-opened in order that its fundamental law may be given to the country."

From what may be inferred from the work of the commission, it appears that in the absence of statistical data that can authorize the building of federation upon solid bases, it felt itself seized by the same apprehensions that are daily growing stronger in public opinion. The administrative activity, really exceptional, at the various departments must have created a very respectable amount of engagements for the public treasury, and no one knows, neither the public, nor the members of Congress, no one knows if the weight of these engagements is compatible with the necessary and promised decentralization.

What appears certain is that a great part of the public service will fall to the states; that, however, which has a coloring of probability is that the states will be deprived of the means required for meeting the expenses incurred by this service.

The anxiety with which everyone awaits a loyal and open word as to the true position of our economic existence is a fact that must have closely touched the observation of those who are responsible for the government, and it should not be expected that Congress will dispense with clear information for its government, in this respect, that it may proceed conscientiously.

It is here to be noted, correct, acts to be modified, expenses to be suppressed, economies to be made in order that the federated republic may be organized as was promised by the men of the revolution and as is expected by the nation, let them become convinced of their duty, these men who now have in their hands the destinies of the Brazilian people."

#### LIBERTY OF THE PRESS.

On the 2nd inst. a meeting of the chief editors of the principal journals in Rio—including two foreign editors—met at the *Journal do Commercio* and passed the following resolutions:

"The press of Rio de Janeiro, represented in the journals undersigned, reunited to-day in the editorial office of the *Journal do Commercio* to take cognizance of the measures employed by the government for assuring and maintaining the liberty of inquiry and discussion, gravely compromised by the assault made on the *Tribuna* and the threats which have been directed to other journals, resolves to declare:

1st.—That the declaration published to-day in the *Diário Oficial* is not satisfactory, for it is unbalanced and weak.

2nd.—That it is hoped that the editors in the attack upon the *Tribuna*, as verified in the investigation which is proceeding, will be punished in legal form.

3rd.—That it is resolved, in case such punishment is not imposed, or the want of safety now ruling is not made to disappear, to use every effort within their functions to secure this, even to the collective suspension of the journals."

This manifesto is signed by the *Journal do Commercio*, *Gazeta de Notícias*, *Gazeta da Tarde*, *Diário de Notícias*, *Pais*, *Diário do Commercio*, *Cadete do Rio*, *Novidades*, *Correio da Manhã*, *Democracia*, *Revista das Notícias* and *Espectador*. The two foreign journals signing are *La Voz del Brasil* and *La Patria*, both Italian.

#### CRICKET AT SANTOS.

We have received the following account of a recent cricket match at Santos, which we insert with pleasure:—

##### TOWN V. BARRA.

This match was played on the Praia, in lovely weather, before a large number of spectators on the 30th November, and resulted in an easy victory for the town team by 54 runs. The batting of Messrs. Tross and Young and the bowling of Ashton and Kempster for the city is deserving of praise, while for the Barra, Messrs. Barber and Fussell did good work with the ball. Below is the score:—

##### TOWN.

Kempster, b. Oesler	14
Tross, b. Barber	27
Young, c. Sell, b. Fussell	24
Caley, b. Barber	0
Ashton, b. Fussell	9
Barclay, b. Fussell	1
Purell, c. Barber, b. Fussell	2
Beaver, b. Barber	0
Broad, b. Barber	0
Williams, b. Richards	0
Simon, not out	0
Extras	11
Total	88

##### BARRA.

First Innings.	Second Innings.
Colbourne, b. Kempster	3
Sell, b. Tross	3
Barber, b. Kempster	7
Richards, c. Purell	0
Kempster	0
Fussell, b. Ashton	0
Oesler, b. Kempster	0
Barton, b. Tross	0
Caley, c. and b. Kempster	0
Dewar, b. Kempster	0
Wyatt, not out	0
Beaver, c. and b. Tross	0
Extras	4
Total	34

#### RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—The Argentine government has prohibited the circulation of foreign coins.

—Gold was up to 320 last week in Buenos Aires, and was quoted at 311 on Saturday. The quotation in Montevideo was 141.

—The new president of Paraguay, Dr. Juan G. Gonzalez, took charge of affairs on the 25th ult., the anniversary of the adoption of the constitution of that republic.

—The parliamentary elections in Uruguay on the 30th ult. passed off without any great disorder, and resulted favorably to the *colorados*, or government party.

—Political quarrels have broken out in the Argentine province of Mendoza, the governor arrested and imprisoned Gen. Ortega, the President has interfered, and everybody is feeling uneasy over it. Such were the reports on Saturday.

—A Buenos Aires telegram of the 3rd says that English bankers are now asking that the customs' receipts shall be employed as a guarantee for a future loan. Later telegrams say that Rothschild will advance £12,000,000 for public debt service, on these terms.

#### PROVINCIAL NOTES.

—The government proposes to spend 120,000\$ in building an immigrants *hospedaria* at Curitiba, Paraná.

—The immigrant arrivals at Santos during the month of November numbered 8,783, of which only 256 came voluntarily.

—Telegrams published in the *Correio da Povo* on the 6th show that Rio Grande do Sul is not so quiet as are expected to believe.

—The chief of police of the state of Rio de Janeiro has guaranteed protection to a local journal. If this is not magnanimous, nothing ever will be.

—The killings at the S. Paulo slaughter house last month, for the consumption of that city, comprised 2,282 head of cattle, 33 calves, 618 hogs and 341 sheep.

—A plague of fleas has struck Uberal, Minas Geraes. All the rest will come, if the people there do not mend their ways, and stop taxing hogs and cartmen.

—Counterfeit 2\$ silver pieces have appeared in Sergipe. They are probably quite as valuable as the currency furnished the state by Gen. Barbosa through his bank of issue. "Takers, you know!"

—The election in Mato Grosso seems to be most shamefully conducted. In our opinion, it would be an economy and good policy to make Mato Grosso and Goyaz territories for the present.

—A local journal says that at Catagones, Rio de Janeiro, a number of young men have formed a society for mutual protection against apprehended violence from the police or local potentates.

—The Uberaba correspondent of the *Journal do Commercio* mentions the arrest of a criminal who is afflicted with the name of "Gm-Arabe," but what the man did, that was incompatible with his name, we can not make out.

—According to a local colleague the *Gremio Artistico Amazonense*, established at Manaus, has secured a monthly subsidy for the "diffusion of instruction in drawing and music." And there are still people in Brazil who criticize the republic!

—A Victoria, Espírito Santo, journal gives the name of a citizen who holds seven public offices and hopes to secure two more. Our colleague says this concentrated personage is related to the governor's secretary, but does not suggest requesting the gentleman to "take a walk."

—The governor of Maranhão ordered 2,000\$ of the state's money to be spent in celebrating November 15th. When Maranhão asks for a little more assistance from more prosperous states, we hope this 2,000\$ will be discounted. Fire works are only properly exploded by solvent persons, or states.

—The *Diário de Notícias* of S. Paulo hears that a citizen of Campinas had addressed the following *requisição* to the minister of agriculture: "V. Ex., Mr. Minister, has already conceded to São Paulo almost all the public land in this state. I appear to request that the balance be given to me." It is a very fair joke.

—Coherency demanded that our colleague, the *Monitor Campesino*, should endorse the press, and, as Gov. Portella's name has appeared as editor of the journal, and he is a delegate of the government, the *Monitor* considers it proper to remove the governor's name from the position it has heretofore occupied.

—The governor of Goyaz is no stickler at little things. According to a correspondent of the *Journal do Commercio* this governor has deported army officers, conscripted people, dismissed female school-teachers, etc., and all because the implicated parties would not vote straight, or were concerned in a manifesto that hurt his excellency's feelings.

—Affairs seem to be getting critically mixed in Pará. A telegram on the 4th announces the arrest on the 3rd of the editor and proprietor of the *Diário de Notícias* (opposition) who has been sent south on the coasting steamer *Juno*. On the 4th, however, the editor and proprietor of the *Portuário do Pará* (government) was attacked in the street and received a severe beating.

—The Escola Americana, of S. Paulo, closed its year on the 5th inst. The total number of pupils matriculated during the year was 447, and the average attendance was 371. This deceptively popular school is maintained by the Presbyterian mission and stands so high in public estimation that it is rarely able to accommodate all the applicants. It is under the direction of Dr. H. M. Lane, assisted by an experienced corps of teachers, and will be re-opened for the coming year on January 21st.

#### RAILROAD NOTES.

—The minister of agriculture is wasting his time in consulting engineers in regard to giving the Tijuca carriage road to a railway company. It is an ethical and legal question, and does not require the opinion of engineering experts.

—The total receipts of the Leopoldina system, with 1180 kilometers of line, during the last year amounted to 4,729,883\$452, and the expenditures to 3,555,772\$199, leaving a net balance of 1,174,111\$253. The company has since acquired other lines, which bring the total extension up to 1,500 kilometers.

—On the 3rd inst. near Mogyimirin on the Mogyana line, S. Paulo, a freight train ran into a passenger train, which was backing in order to get up momentum enough to overcome a grade, smashing the mail wagon and killing four persons: a mail agent, the telegraph foreman, an immigrant and a civil engineer. Two brakemen were injured, but only slightly.

—A decree, dated on the 14th ult., and published on the 2nd inst., modifies the concession to the Mazatlan railway of the extension and branch of the Minas and Rio, inasmuch as it permits the latter to organize definite surveys; the latter company has declined to dispose of the surveys made by it. Of course the Mazatlan directors would never do such a thing as copy!

—Official figures make the returns of the Central of Brazil railway for the year 1889 as follows:

Receipts	11,876,537\$974
Expenses	7,768,201 968
Net result	4,168,336\$006
Against in 1888	4,960,597 574
" 1887	5,017,694 949
" 1886	5,088,938 411

The gross receipts for the first half of 1890 were 5,458,277\$199, showing a further probable comparative decrease for the year. The Leopoldina railway, by its Cantagallo line, has reduced the Central's revenue. In 1888 the Leopoldina system shipped nearly 54,000 tons of coffee over the Central line; in 1889 the quantity was only about 29,000 tons.

#### LOCAL NOTES.

—There were rumors current on the 4th of a revolution in Rio Grande do Sul.

—Advices were received on the 3rd that Spain had recognized the Brazilian republic.

—The appointment of Mr. Goyard as French minister to Brazil was confirmed on the 3rd inst. from Paris.

—It was edifying to see cavalry soldiers escorting beef wagons during the strike, instead of striking the strikers.

—The minister of agriculture has granted a patent for "fluctuating movable cities." We are not at all surprised.

—The government has released Col. Graga, Jun., from arrest. It would be interesting to know why he was arrested at all?

Gen. Deslorm was at the races on the 30th when the minister of agriculture went after him to present the ministerial ultimatum.

—The department of public works has reported to the minister of agriculture against the concession for laying rails on the Tijuca road.

—On the 2nd inst. the apprentices at the Mint gave Dr. Furtado de Souza a banquet. Nothing less than a bronze medal will do to celebrate this event.

—Fluctuations in exchange are sufficiently perplexing, but that chart published in *O País* showing the fluctuations in November is simply maddening.

—On the 2nd the malicious *financê* says there had been a rumor current that the *Diário Oficial* was guarded by troops! Fancy an attack on the *Diário Oficial*!

—Selbstlo lifted three incantations quartermen on the 29th ult. What is the use of misalluding things? Dynamite would not have behaved any worse than selbstlo.

—On the 2nd the *Diário do Commercio* resuscitated some verses by Sr. Mucio Teixeira complimentary to the Emperor, but was cruel enough to suppress the date.

—According to *O País*, of the 1st, Gen. Washington was the author of the expression *expre um pouco*. It seems a pity the general ever cut down that apple tree.

—The immigrants who are supporting themselves by imploring alms in the street are becoming much too numerous for the credit of the importers of that article.

—The *Diário Oficial*, on the 4th, publishes the notes exchanged upon the recognition of the Brazilian republic by the German empire and the kingdom of Sweden and Norway.

—A loaded revolver carelessly left within reach, a mischievous child and a little dead colored boy, about cover the story of what happened in a house on Botafogo beach on the 30th ult.

—The hysterical *Diário de Notícias* discovered enemies of the republic in the cartmen who struck on the 1st. Our colleague really should take medical advice; his nerves are sadly out of order.

—A perverse fate seemed to pursue the *cachinhos* on the 3rd, when they returned to work, for they ran over no less than three persons in the streets, one of which was killed. This kind of driving will hardly do.

—On the 30th ult. the local press were very complimentary to that well-known discovery, the electric fire alarm. What Rio wants is an electric police alarm—and a minister of justice to apply it with energy.

—The printers have collectively endorsed the stand made by the press against attacks on the expression of opinion which they, the printers, compose.

—An unfortunate man has applied, under peculiar circumstances, to the police. He says some other fellow has gone and got married under his name, and he does not like it.

—A telegram published in the *Journal do Commercio* on the 1st says the Argentines had asked for 300 more Paraguayan war medals. We had no idea that there were so many Argentines in the Paraguayan war.

—It seems a pity that the representatives of the press did not demand from their former colleagues, Messrs. Ruy Barbosa and Quintino Bocayna, categorical declarations of opinion as to the attack on the *Tribuna*.

—On the 2nd inst. a half-pay army ensign was arrested on the Rua do Ouvidor while distributing incendiary hand bills. The document reads like the exclamation of a lunatic's brain, and this ensign is probably suffering from madness.

—During the recent strike of the cartmen here one could neither live nor die properly. The meat supply of the city was cut off because no drivers could be found for the wagons, and the horse drivers also declined to expose themselves to possible damage.

—It is amusing to see the persistence with which shippers by the Leopoldina railway lay their complaints before the press. What do the shippers expect? The strikers can not but have after merchandise traffic and the stock exchange at the same time?

—The attorney of the Princess Imperial, Dr. Silva Costa, published a protest against the confiscation of the princess' driver loads, in the *Journal do Commercio* on the 2nd inst. Gen. Glycério could hardly have appreciated this document; probably he has turned it over to Gen. Campos Salles for a reply.

—The arrest and discharge of Col. Graga, who was rapacious enough to endorse the *Tribuna* on the Missions question, demands a serious investigation. Who ordered the colonel's arrest? And who advised that the warrant should be considered null? If we are to be under martial law, for God's sake let us know it!

—*O País*, on the 4th, says that the Protective Association for Sailors had given 100\$ and a quantity of clothes to the North American sailor Henry A. Simmons, who lost everything he possessed in a catastrophe which occurred on the bark *Early Bird* off Cape Horn.

—The special committee appointed to examine the government project of a constitution, finished its work on the 4th at 11:30 p.m. A sub-committee was then appointed to make a clean draft of the revised document, which will then be ready to present to the Constituent.

—On the 4th inst. the *Gazeta de Notícias* says a society has been formed here to protect seamstresses. The young gentlemen of the Rua da Alfândega will take no shares in such a company, but the masters of the *Ovidor* certainly will—providing no cash is required.

—Only on the 3rd, the day the cartmen's strike ended, did the government publish in the *Diário Oficial* a declaration that the strikers had been misled as to the terms of Art. 297 of the new criminal code. But who misled them? Was it Dr. Silva Porto?

—On the 3rd inst. the minister of agriculture refused an application for 105,000\$ per annum to establish schools for "rotten children" (*meninos pobres*). The *Diário Oficial* gives currency to the matter, and we are surprised that these poor children should be refused schools.

—Various dispositions have been taken by the police during the past week in regard to the assault on the *Tribuna*, but they have been withheld from publication in great part. The purpose is clearly manifest to protect the officers implicated from exposure and prosecution.

—The governor of Espírito Santo offers 5,000\$ to the man who will discover "an easy and infallible means of killing *santa* ants." We have denied the prize. Our manner of treating ants is—to catch them, draw their teeth, and then drown them in refined petroleum. None ever come back after this treatment.

—The workman, Francisco Bethencourt da Silva, has another government job. He will facilitate the conservation of government material lent the Lagoa de Rodrigo de Freitas improvers. The workmen are to be congratulated on their resolution not to elect this chief to congress, for he would certainly have resigned his seat rather than lose all these profitable employments.

—The medical experts of Maranhão can give odds to their colleagues in Rio. A man was found dead—and very much dead too—at a place called Maiozinha. The Maranhão doctors declared that the cause of death was cerebral congestion caused by sunstroke, despair, rage and other circumstances, which accumulated for the disastrous end of the unhappy young man.

—It is generally supposed that Graf von Herzberg's appeal to the strikers, published on the 3rd, brought them to reason. The Graf is the contractor for burying people, and he asked the strikers to let his hearse alone, for some day every one of us will require one. Such a touching appeal could not fail to be effective. No man cares to walk in his own funeral procession.

—It really appears that there is no other means of correcting the police except that of shooting them. On the 4th the *Gazeta de Notícias* publishes an account of a most inwarrantable attack upon quiet drivers of trams, and a wounded man was advised by the police officer in charge to go home and be thankful he had not been worse beaten! These drivers, instead of sacrificing this scoundrel, appear to have taken his advice.

—The latest proposal is to move the capital of the republic to the wilds of Goyaz!

—The next latest is the resurrection of the scheme for a suburb out on the Copacabana sand beaches.

—A decree was signed on Friday last for the reorganization of the diplomatic and consular service.

—In our opinion it is time for the organization of a Civic Union in Brazil for the defence of civil rights and the dissemination of correct ideas on civil government.

—Foreigners resident in Brazil on November 15th, 1890, who do not desire to become Brazilian citizens, should remember that the registration of their refusal must be made at the municipal offices, police offices or their consulates before the 31st inst.

—From the long lists of nominations of officers in the national guard (which exists on paper only) it would appear that one of the most farcical institutions and practices of the monarchy is to be continued by the republic.

—Instead of sending a remedy against consumption to Rio, Dr. Koch might have sent us a remedy against "hawking and spitting." It is absolutely disgusting, the manner in which people relieve their bronchial tubes in Rio.

—A cornet of the 1st cavalry regiment is in trouble; he allowed an arrested man, confided to his care, to make his escape. The prisoner had broken a man's head at a race-course, which perhaps aroused the sympathy of the cornet, just as it would do with a great many others.

—On the 4th inst. our esteemed colleague, the *Diario de Noticias*, celebrated its second anniversary. It is unnecessary, perhaps, to say that we wish our colleague "many happy returns of the day," and to the way may add "perpetual exemption from such decrees as that of 23rd December."

—A commission of Minciros called on Gen. Deodoro yesterday to present a representation in regard to the capital of Minas Geraes. As this must be a purely local question for the Minciros to decide among themselves, we fail to understand why this commission should come to Gen. Deodoro.

—A decree of Saturday last declares the small buildings facing on the Largo da Lapa, which stand on the northerly side of the Lapa church, are of public utility, and are therefore disapproved. The object is to enlarge the square, and possibly to afford more space for Morris N. Kohn's public improvements.

—The positivist apostolate is also "solid" in the question of resisting attacks on the press. Director Lemos addressed a letter to the press on the 3rd to that effect. He is even in favor of withdrawing confidence from the present chief of state in case steps are not taken to punish the authors of the attack on the *Tribuna*.

—The contractors for the canvas-covered hoist at the market place, over which so great a disturbance was made some years ago, are to receive 142,000\$ for their broken contract. It is probably many times their expenses, outside of the *forfait* to the aldermen of the day, but were the said aldermen obliged to pay the bill we should have no complaint to make.

—According to a decree of the 6th inst. the new penal code promulgated by a decree of October 11th, will enter into execution in various parts of the country as follows: In the federal district on the 20th inst.; in the coast states, from Rio Grande do Sul to Pará, and in Minas Geraes, on February 1st; and in Amazonas, Goyaz, and Mato Grosso, on March 1st, 1891.

—The pleasantness of our patriotic protectors are becoming just a little too potent. On the 4th a cartman in the Largo da Sé ventured to complain because a passing soldier stepped on his foot, whereupon the latter drew a knife and inflicted an ugly wound upon him. If these practices go on, the poor civilian will soon have to knock his forehead on the pavement when a soldier is passing.

—How is this? The minister of public instruction is sending a large commission to Berlin to study the consumption microbe and treatment discovered by Dr. Koch; the *Jornal do Commercio* has a medical man, the minister of war is sending two more, and the minister of marine is sending—we do not know how many! Berlin will soon be full of Brazilian medical commissions.

—The *Diario de Noticias*, a semi-official organ, of the 4th inst. makes the following surprising comment on the revision of the ministerial constitution now under examination by a special committee: "If the ample discussion in the bosom of the committee could avoid the discussion in congress, then the delay of the report would be reasonable; but, to judge from what we hear, the illustrious representatives of the nation intend to burnish up the question, which will be a great mistake."

—By an oversight three paragraphs in the account of the attack on the offices of the *Tribuna*, published in our last issue, were not translated. They read: "Sr. Antonio de Medeiros, proprietor of the journal, was not injured; he succeeded in escaping from the fury of the assailants by taking refuge in a small room off the proof-reading room. It is unnecessary to say that during all this movement, which lasted some minutes, and caused the well-known cry of 'Shut the doors!' there did not appear a single policeman in uniform or in civilian dress in the Rua Nova do Ouvidor. Two well-known persons, who witnessed the fact from its commencement, seeing that the assailants were retreating slowly and without any molestation, proceeded to the 5th police station and there reported the occurrence." From the report of the police sub-delegate it appears that these "two well-known persons" were Cols. Piragibe and Osorio Paiva, who were not only present at the time, but are actually charged with being instigators of the assault. Col. Piragibe is a brother-in-law of the chief of state.

—According to the *Gazeta de Noticias* of the 5th, an "extinct" tide-waiter was put on half-pay. Curious operation, certainly.

—A man, arrested for stealing a canoe, declared he was a deserter from the Rio state police force. What he wanted with the canoe is not explained.

—A journal under the title of the *Nova Pais* is about to appear. It will be the property of a joint-stock company, of which the late editors of *O Pais* are the incorporators.

—The police arrested a man on the 5th inst. for "beating his fathers." The item is had enough as it is, but might have specified how many fathers this unnatural son had.

—A gentleman named Hilaious Orange-tree was "run in" by the police on the 5th, because he had over-estimated his carrying capacity. Hilaious was drunk.

—At a recent meeting of a rural club in the federal district, a farmer declared that he had upon his farm coffee trees 60 (1) years old in perfect condition, owing to the treatment he gave them.

—A decree, dated on the 5th, reorganized the national guard of this capital. There are also many promotions posted. Let us hope the national guard is now so reformed that further reformation will be unnecessary.

—On the 5th the *Novidades* says the remark of the general that "after the strike of the cartmen comes the strike of the journalists," has not been well received. It is a pity our colleague did not specify which general gave utterance to this exceedingly silly remark.

—As Sr. Olavo de Biliac has written from Paris that the poetical assassin, Sylvestre de Lima, merits his embossment, we presume the *Diario Oficial* will very soon publish the decree relieving the homicide from all trouble with the police. A strange republic, surely!

—Owing to an accident to her machinery, which has caused a delay in Pernambuco for repairs, the American steamer *Sepoanpa* is not expected to arrive here before the 11th. The legation is advised that Edwin Conger, Esq., the new United States minister to Brazil, is on board.

—On the morning of the 5th a clerk in the war department was found dead on a desk in the office where he was employed. Luncheon was the means and private difficulties were the cause of the suicide. Where the lad, who was only 20 years old, succeeded in purchasing a ounce bottle of luncheon is the question.

—The United States government has appointed Dr. R. Cleary, of this city, as sanitary inspector at this port. Dr. Cleary has been a resident of Brazil for many years, and is thoroughly familiar with the service which the American medical authorities desire to have him undertake. It is an appointment which merits the highest approval.

—We see from the correspondence published in the *Jornal* on the 6th that the fight between the *Shannon* and *Chesapeake* in 1812, occurred, according to Argentine authority, in Boston harbor. As Americans, we do not care to refer to the fight, except to say that it did not come off just at that place. Boston harbor was the scene of that famous tea party.

—The St. John factory here has its works looked after by special police. On the evening of the 4th one of these guards met a man whom he appears to have considered a suspicious character, and ordered him to halt. The man did not, and the guard shot him in the shoulder. Now the police have the guard, and he should plead his instructions from his superiors as a defense for what certainly was an attempt at homicide.

—The New York *Herald*, of the 3rd inst., reproduces a formal protest of the Colombian minister of foreign affairs against the depredations of Brazilian slave hunters who continue to invade Colombian territory in pursuit of Indians. This is an abuse of long standing, but little notice it has ever been taken here in Rio de Janeiro. The capture and enslavement of Indian children is a common thing on the Amazon, and has been repeatedly denounced by travellers.

—On the 2nd inst., at about 3 a.m., the police arrested a soldier of the 10th infantry, a non-commissioned officer (*cadete*) of the 2nd artillery, a candidate to the position of midshipman in the navy, and a civilian, who, in company with another gangster and two troopers, were engaged in robbing pedestrians and attempts at burglary. One of their victims appears to have resisted, and received a severe cut from a razor and many bruises. What punishment will be meted to these reprobates?

—It appears to require only a very slight cause to induce the government to impose obstacles to telegraphic dispatches. The ministerial crisis of the 1st, which was a very trifling affair, apparently, judging from the ease with which it was solved, and the strike among the cartmen, were quite sufficient to warrant restrictions on telegraphic messages. If the authorities will permit a comment, we should like to say that such incidents not only tend to make them ridiculous, but they cause real harm to the country.

—Senator Martinho and Deputy Azeredo, of Mato Grosso, have discovered that their doll is stuffed with sawdust. They say in a communication to the *Jornal do Commercio*, published on the 6th: "We desire at once to assure the country, however, that if the republican government has to be always in Mato Grosso what it has been in this year of provisional government, we would prefer—we say it without anger or passion—we would prefer a thousand times the government of the monarchy." Sr. Azeredo is one of the editors of the *Diario de Noticias*, which wished to put every one of its colleagues into "quand" unless they sang hosannas to the provisional government!

#### DEATH.

ESTIL. —At Heaton Chapel, near Stockport, England, MARIAN, wife of Edward D. Estill of Rio de Janeiro, aged 66 years.

(News received by telegram on 1st December.)

—As proper titles for banks have been nearly exhausted, a funnyman suggests that the Figueiredo-Mayrink establishment be baptised the "Banco Combinção."

—The next meeting of the English literary club will be held at 79 Sete de Setembro on Wednesday evening, December 17th, at 8 o'clock. Bellamy's "Looking Backward" will be the subject for discussion.

—We have received a communication to the effect that the Larangeiras cricket ground, so long leased from the Comde d'Eu, has now passed into the hands of banker Mayrink, who has raised the rent from \$50 to 200\$ a month, and declines to assure the Cricket Club of its possession for any specified time even at that figure. The club has expended considerable money on the grounds, and it is a serious loss to be turned out so unceremoniously. The Larangeiras cricket ground has long been a source of recreation and pleasure to the English colony, and it is to be regretted that it did not fall into the possession of some one less prejudiced against the foreigner, and less inclined to turn everything transferable into purposes of gain.

## COFFEE NOTES

—The "Acme Coffee mixture" is advertised in a New York grocery trade journal at 84¢—84½¢ per lb. This is described as "an invention of this progressive age, for Grocers to grind in with coffee. Twenty lbs. combined with 80 lbs. of coffee improves the coffee; 40 lbs. combined with 60 lbs. of coffee reduce the cost of coffee without reducing the quality." With coffee at 21¢ and "Acme" at 84½¢ per lb. it is not surprising a mixture results.

—On the 1st inst. a local colleague published the following:—

"The *Diario de Noticias*, of S. Paulo, publishes the following: 'It is an old plan of the state of S. Paulo, to announce large crops after the blossoming of the coffee reharbs. This year the crop was large, and notwithstanding this the coffee trees blossomed fairly, but as they were weakened by the great crop they had given, the flowers nearly all fell off. Beyond this the prolonged and vigorous drought has been an immense prejudice, so that it may be affirmed, without fear of contestation, that the future crop is very small. What is seen here is occurring in all the municipalities of the state of S. Paulo. The coffee reharbs, principally the old ones, are stripped of fruit and leaves; these will produce nothing, although they also blossomed freely. This is a fact which should not be concealed to the prejudice of agriculture. It will be well that the consuming markets are not illuded by the hopes of large crops, when it is certain we shall not have them.' In its turn the *Diario do Rio Claro* thus corroborates the fact: 'We yesterday received from a trustworthy planter the following communication: It is not only in the municipalities of Araraquara and S. Carlos that the phenomenon is noted that in the present year the flowers of the coffee trees are falling off, or failing to produce fruit. The fact is verified in this and also in the municipality of De-cavalva, which means that the phenomenon is extended over all the coffee producing municipalities, from which it may be expected that the future crop will be much under the estimate.'"

## FINANCIAL NOTES

—To-day (8th) the Exchange is closed and there is no Bolsa. It is a church holiday.

—On the 6th the Brazil Agricola company, capital 2,000,000\$, was formally organized.

—The Pastoral e Agricola Sul do Brazil company, capital 5,000,000\$, was formally organized on the 6th inst.

—The "Pastoral Fluminense" and "Nacional de Calçada para Crangas" companies, were organized on the 29th inst.

—On the 6th the prospectus of the "Commercio de Mate" company, capital 10,000,000\$, was issued. Sr. Sebastião Pinho is the incorporator.

—On the 29th inst. permission was granted a citizen to use the Paulo Afonso falls as a motive power, for which purpose canals may be built, etc.

—The extraordinary movement and advance in the shares of the Banco dos Estados Unidos and Nacional on the 3rd gave color to the rumors that a fusion is imminent.

—Probably the Hydrantica people understand the row between Sr. Monães and the Société de Travaux Publiques over the Laguna canal. Their shareholders are interested.

—Sr. Joaquim Navarro de Andrade, Adolpho Simoesen, Thomaz da Costa Rahello, Guilherme Phillips and Manoel Alvares da Souza were elected to form the *junta* of the brokers.

—The decree, dated on the 20th inst., which permits the telephonic connection of Santos and São Paulo, stipulates that 12 per cent. of the gross receipts must be paid to the Treasury.

—A decree published on the 1st granted to foreign holders of government stock up to the 31st inst. its conversion. The Brazilian Treasury seems to approve of foreign holders of its stock.

—The daily papers are not to be pleasant reading to shareholders. The lists of calls for more capital are enough to take anyone's appetite away. We suggest that these calls be published after lunch.

—The União de Traphices company was registered at the Junta Commercial on the 1st inst. The capital is fixed at 45,000,000\$, of which only one-half will be called up, and the balance credited from profits.

—On the 7th inst. the *Gazeta de Noticias* mentions that the government will grant no further interest guarantees, nor monopolies. The resolution is commendable, but tardy; everything is already granted.

—The November receipts of the Santos custom-house were 2,010,494\$275, against 1,676,577\$440 in the same month of last year. The increase was due to the increase in the tariff caused by a change to payments in gold.

—A contract has been signed, so says the *Jornal*, by the minister of agriculture and four citizens by which the latter can establish 6,000 immigrants in 12 *haciendas* wherever they please in the state of Minas Geraes.

—A decree dated on the 26th ult. granted, as a special favor to the brotherhood of the Santa Cruz church, permission to invest the government stock it holds in real estate. The brotherhood may invest 5,000,000\$ in real estate.

—During the 23 working days in November the Mint coined: in gold, 111 pieces of 20\$ and 369 pieces of 10\$; 235,000 nickel pieces of 10 rs., and 491,450 bronze pieces of 20 rs. A large quantity of stamps were also printed.

—At the meeting of the shareholders of the S. Lazaro company, which has recently absorbed various enterprises, it was decided to increase the capital to 40,000,000\$. Dives is nowhere in comparison with our own Lazarus.

—The Banco da Bolsa has a "sportive" department established in the Rua da Ouvidor. This branch is intended to "rope up" all the funniness of the public, who will bet on the races, even if the *patro* has to pay the losses.

—In view of the large and increasing number of exceptions to the regulation of 13th October relative to the minimum paid-up capital of joint-stock companies, it would be extremely interesting to know what the measure was adopted for.

—A special credit of 100,000\$ has been accorded the department of public instruction for the purchase of the buildings in which private schools had been maintained by the Emperor in the palace grounds (S. Christovão) and at Santa Cruz.

—A local colleague says that a syndicate offered 1,800,000\$ for a coffee plantation in S. Paulo, which three years ago was bought for about 300,000\$. If the sale was not made the owner of the property deserves to be thrown into bankruptcy.

—Mail advices from Bahia confirm a report that the Banco Mercantil had thrown in the towel of Hugh Wilson & Son into bankruptcy. The creditors are doubtless desirous of securing the amount granted the late Mr. Wilson as indemnity for cancelling the D. Pedro I railway concession.

—A decree of the 29th ult. grants a credit of 100,000\$ to the department of public instruction for the disappropriation of the properties contiguous to the national school of music and the improvements necessary to adapt them to the uses of the school.

—That Banco de Credito Popular so carefully kept from public cognizance is a jewel, and quite explains why shares of the Banco Colonial, that were not quoted, jumped to 13\$ premium. The wonder is that those "in the swim" did not demand 100\$ premium.

—We hear it said that after his book is mailed to that of the United States, Comde de Figueiredo will go to Europe leaving the direction of the establishment here to Sr. Mayrink. It is also mentioned that the new establishment will ask for a new issue. —*Jornal do Commercio*, Dec. 5th.

—A decree dated on the 4th inst. grants an interest guarantee of 6 per cent. per annum on 15,000,000\$ for the establishment of "pastoral centers" in Raulle Janeiro, S. Paulo and Minas Geraes. The parties obtaining this favor were certainly not shepherds, for the latter are considered to be very simple folks.

—In our opinion the general of finance is trying to construct a financial labyrinth. By permitting one corporation to substitute bond deposits by hypothecary notes, another by real estate titles, another by state securities, and so on, no one will be able to get through the maze before long, and then the general will have it all in himself.

—A decree dated on the 29th ult. alters Art. 17 of the decree of May 19th, 1883: documents requiring stamps that lack this formality, or are not fully stamped, will be valid upon payment of a fine of from 20 to 50 per cent. upon the short amount paid, and decrements, the stamps on which are improperly cancelled, will be subject to a fine of from 10 to 25 per cent.

—A scheme has been drawn up by Mr. J. W. Riley for the union of the various companies of Juiz de Fora for the purpose of carrying out a general plan for the improvement of that city. The scheme comprises new water-works, drainage, redeeming swampy lands, paving, house-building, public lighting, tramways, telephone lines, etc. The capital is fixed at 1,500,000\$.

—On the 1st inst. a decree, dated on November 14th, was published that appears to have exempted the notice of every journal in Rio. The document grants the right to issue to an institution to be known as the "Banco de Credito Popular do Brazil." The nominal capital of this new money printing office is 20,000,000\$ and it may issue promises to pay to the same extent. One-fourth of the issue will be against government bonds.

—On the 6th rumor had it that the fusion of the Banco Nacional and Banco dos Estados Unidos is to be on the following basis:

Banco Nacional shares ..... gold 60\$

All for exchange difference ..... 12

Currency. .... 72\$  
As Banco dos Estados Unidos shares figure with 150\$ paid, shareholders of the Nacional are to pay up 78\$ per share. No mention was made of the Banco Brazil e Norte America, and perhaps this was judicious, for the calling up of 78\$ per share on the capital of the Banco Nacional alone means the displacement of over 30,000,000\$. The new bank will declare, so rumor says, its shares worth 200\$—after 150\$ is paid up.







## STOCK AND SHARE LIST.

December 6th, 1890.

## GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Present Amount	Interest payable	Rate %	Denomination	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations
181,221,700\$	Jan - July	5	Apollon	1,000\$	98 1/2	—
119,500	do	4	do	1,000\$	1,000	—
18,072,500	Apr. - Oct.	4	Gold Loan 1888	1,000	1,015 000	—
31,639,500	Quarterly	4 1/2	do	1,000	1,020 000	—
109,694,000	do	4	do	500 - 1000	99 7/8	—

## DEBENTURES.

Present Amount	Interest payable	Rate %	Companies	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations
RAILWAYS						
1,300,000\$	May - Nov.	8	Itaguará	200\$	105\$	—
1,500,000	do	6 1/2	Campos and Catagola	200	179	—
1,133,700	Jan - July	6 1/2	Genl do Brazil	200	64	93 1/2 - 64 3/4
15,107,000	Apr. - Oct.	5 1/2	Juiz de Fora and Pat.	200	104	—
£3,043,610	do	5	Leopoldina	200	181	—
200,000	Jan - July	5	do gold	£100	510	—
360,800	Apr. - Oct.	7	Mariá	100	84 1/2	—
£1,125,000	Jan - July	5	Rio das Flores	£100	93 1/2	—
1,500,000	Feb. - Aug.	7	Sapucaia	200	160	160 000 - 170 000
£137,100	Jan - July	6	S. Isabel do Rio Preto	200	102	—
6,079,800	Mar. - Sept.	6	do gold	100	58 1/2	—
£177,450	Apr. - Oct.	6	Sorocabana	200	50	—
650,000	Jan - July	6	S. Paulo e Valença	200	140	—
TRAMWAYS						
£785,500	Jan - July	5	Cant. e Viagem Fluminense	£100	168	—
431,553	do	7	Carris Urbanos	200	100	—
797,500	Feb. - Aug.	7	Niteroi	200	107	—
£56,750	Apr. - Oct.	6 1/2	Niteroi gold	£100	108	—
140,000	Jan - July	6 1/2	Fernandes	200	108	—
250,000	do	6 1/2	S. Paulo and S. Amaro	200	108	—
798,000	do	6 1/2	Villa Isabel	200	108	—
1,377,300	May - Nov.	8	Ferry	200	100 1/2	—
12,000,000	Jan - Dec.	7	Lloyd Brasileiro	200	26	—
784,000	Apr. - Oct.	8 1/2	Central Sugar Factories	200	120	—
1,500,000	Jan - July	6	Quissama	200	105	—
300,000	Mar. - Sept.	6 1/2	Rio Branco	200	160	—
2,000,000	Feb. - Aug.	7	Alfama	200	207	—
90,000	Jan - July	8	Burley	200	—	—
400,000	May - Nov.	7	Bomfim	200	—	—
1,138,600	Apr. - Oct.	7	Brazil Industrial	200	204	—
743,000	do	7 1/2	Cariacica	200	210	—
600,000	do	7 1/2	Confiança Industrial	200	210	—
£439,000	Jan - July	6	Industriar Mueca	£100	102	—
300,000	Apr. - Oct.	6	Petropolis	200	102	—
308,000	Jan - July	6 1/2	P. do Grande	200	—	—
1,000,000	May - Nov.	7	Rio de Janeiro	200	108	—
350,000	Mar. - Sept.	7	S. Lázaro	200	108	—
£175,000	Jan - July	6 1/2	S. Pedro de Alcântara	£100	101	—
197,000	Jan - July	7	S. Jeronymo (cable)	100	95	—
MISCELLANEOUS						
200,000	Mar. - Sept.	8	Architectos	200	80	—
£200,000	Jan - July	7 1/2	Banco de Viagem do Brazil	£100	70	—
150,000	Feb. - Aug.	7 1/2	Cantareira e Espagos, gold	£100	70	—
90,000	Jan - July	8	Elevar e Fab. de Chumbo	100	97 1/2	—
£562,500	do	8	Empresa de Obras Publicas	£200	84	—
498,800	Mar. - Sept.	6 1/2	Dona D. Pedro II	200	100	—
1,000,000	Jan - July	6 1/2	Ind. Lav. e Col. Mica	200	100	—
£150,000	do	6 1/2	Lavoura Ind. e Col.	£100	100	—
260,000	Apr. - Oct.	6 1/2	Melhoramentos U. de Niteroi	200	100	—
600,000	Jan - July	6 1/2	Nacional de C. de S. Paulo	200	100	—
900,000	Apr. - Oct.	6 1/2	Nova Industria	200	100	—
300,000	Mar. - Sept.	6 1/2	Pharo Ind. e S. Theresia	200	100	—
300,000	Apr. - Oct.	6 1/2	Servicos Maritimos	200	100	—

## HYPOTHECARY NOTES.

Present Amount	Interest payable	Rate %	Banks	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations
645,200\$	June - Dec.	5	Brazil	100\$	100\$	—
13,218,000	Jan - July	5	Credito Real do Brazil	100\$	97 1/2	—
7,211,400	Apr. - Oct.	5	do gold	£100	101 3/4	—
6,793,800	do	5	Credito Real de S. Paulo	100\$	99 1/2	—
8,000	do	5	Estados Unidos	100	99 1/2	—
1,325,000	May - Nov.	5	do gold	100	86 1/2	—
	do	5	União, S. Paulo	100	85 1/2 - 88 1/2	—

## RAILWAYS.

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations
200,000,000\$	10,000,000\$	461,250\$	Genl do Brazil	100\$	375,000	375,000	375,000 - 375,000
500,000,000	50,000,000	8,520	Leopoldina	375,000 - Aug. 90	£22,100	155,000	—
200,000,000	20,000,000	—	do with call	60 - Aug. 90	40	100 000	97 500 - 100 000
300,000,000	30,000,000	—	Mariá	—	200	—	—
1,000,000,000	100,000,000	—	Monte Christo S. Paulo	—	40	120 000	—
1,000,000,000	100,000,000	—	Murcillo	—	40	30 000	—
25,000,000	2,500,000	200,468	Niteroi	6 000 - Oct. 90	200	200 000	—
700,000	70,000	—	do 2 series	7 1/2 - Jan. 90	20	—	—
8,000,000	1,600,000	—	Parapeba	—	40	51 000	—
10,000,000	1,000,000	—	Quilombos	—	40	60 000	—
3,300,000	330,000	62,449	Rio das Flores	6 000 - May 89	200	180 000	—
10,665,000	1,066,500	4,444	S. Paulo and Rio	8 000 - July 90	200	310 000	—
—	—	—	do subvencões	—	—	51 000	—
30,000,000	3,000,000	—	Sapucaia	2 000 - July 90	200	32 000	—
30,000,000	3,000,000	—	do 2 series	3 1/2 - June 90	200	320 000	—
38,000,000	3,800,000	—	Sorocabana	5 1/2 - June 90	40	115 000	112 000 - 115 000
10,000,000	1,000,000	—	Silva	—	60	65 000	—
12,000,000	1,200,000	—	Therapopolis	—	40	65 000	—
1,600,000	160,000	38,316	União Valenciana	6 1/2 - Feb. 81	200	—	—
3,000,000	300,000	—	Vassouras e Paty do Alferes	—	40	45 000	—

## MILLS.

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations
2,400,000\$	2,400,000\$	168,212\$	Alliança	— July 90	200\$	350,000	—
400,000	40,000	—	Bomfim	—	200	220 000	—
3,000,000	300,000	63,375	Brazil Industrial	5 000 - July 90	200	217 000	200,000 - 215,000
3,000,000	300,000	—	Brasília	8 000 - Aug. 90	200	200 000	—
1,000,000	100,000	72,964	Canoca	12 000 - July 90	200	—	—
400,000	40,000	30,142	Confiança Industrial	12 000 - July 90	200	300 000	—
2,400,000	240,000	—	do 2 series	12 000 - July 90	200	140 000	—
400,000	40,000	—	Curitiba	100 - July 90	60	67 000	—
400,000	40,000	—	Cuzco do Sul	—	40	—	—
250,000	25,000	—	D. Ind.	—	200	220 000	—
600,000	60,000	3,092	Ind. e Viagem de S. Paulo	—	200	220 000	—
250,000	25,000	—	Industrial de Ouro Preto	—	140	45 000	—
400,000	40,000	—	Nacional de Seta	—	200	220 000	—
400,000	40,000	—	P. do Grande	12 000 - July 90	200	220 000	—
4,000,000	400,000	32,000	Petropolis	9 000 - July 89	200	160 000	—
1,000,000	100,000	—	Progresso Ind. do Brazil	1 750 - July 90	170	80 000	—
1,000,000	100,000	27,324	S. Paulo	12 000 - July 90	200	220 000	—
1,000,000	100,000	19,377	S. Christóvão	7 500 - Jan. 90	200	185 000	—
1,750,000	175,000	—	do 2 series	2 150 - Jan. 90	150	—	—
800,000	80,000	31,718	S. Lázaro	10 000 - July 90	200	235 000	—
800,000	80,000	—	do 2 series	—	200	—	—
800,000	80,000	26,145	S. Pedro de Alcântara	—	200	220 000	—
800,000	80,000	—	União Industrial	1 000 - Oct. 90	200	220 000	—
10,000,000	1,000,000	—	União Industrial S. Sebastião	—	200	227 000	—

## BANKS.

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations
RIO DE JANEIRO							
10,000,000\$	10,000,000\$	25,618\$	Agencia do Brazil	25 000 - July 90	80\$	142 800	—
1,000,000	100,000	—	Alfama do Brazil	—	60	—	—
1,000,000	100,000	—	Amorim	6 000 - July 90	100	174 000	—
1,000,000	100,000	—	do 2 series	2 400 - July 90	60	118 000	—
1,000,000	100,000	—	Banco	—	60	72 000	—
1,000,000	100,000	—	Banqueiros	—	60	—	—
1,000,000	100,000	—	Brazil	10 000 - July 90	200	305 000	305,000 - 310,000
1,000,000	100,000	—	do 2 series	3 000 - July 90	100	155 000	154,500 - 155,000
1,000,000	100,000	—	Brazil Norte America, gold	—	40	18 000	18,000 - 20,000
1,000,000	100,000	—	Classes Laborais	—	40	—	—
1,000,000	100,000	—	Central	—	100	100 000	—
1,000,000	100,000	—	Colonial do Brazil	—	60	60 000	—
1,000,000	100,000	—	Comercial do Rio de Janeiro	10 000 - July 90	200	470 000	460 000 - 480 000
1,000,000	100,000	—	do 2 series	5 000 - July 90	100	145 000	—
1,000,000	100,000	—	Comerciantes	4 000 - July 90	100	110 000	—
1,000,000	100,000	—	Comercio	10 000 - July 90	200	230 000	—
1,000,000	100,000	—	do 2 series	9 000 - July 90	40	26 000	—
1,000,000	100,000	—	Comercio e Industria	—	80	40 500	—
1,000,000	100,000	—	Construtor do Brazil	2 700 - Oct. 90	120	195 000	193,000 - 195,000
1,000,000	100,000	—	Credito Commercial	9 000 - July 90	100	174 000	—
1,000,000	100,000	—	Credito Mercantil	—	100	158 000	—
1,000,000	100,000	—	Credito Movel	—	40	41 000	50,000 - 50,500
1,000,000	100,000	—	Credito Publico	6 000 - July 90	100	102 000	—
1,000,000	100,000	—	Credito Real do Brazil	5 000 - July 90	200	180 000	—
1,000,000	100,000	—	do 2 series	5 000 - July 90	20	23 000	—
1,000,000	100,000	—	do comm. dep.	5 000 - July 90	130	170 000	—
1,000,000	100,000	—	Credito Real e Interes	—	40	—	—
1,000,000	100,000	—	Credito Universal	—	100	100 000	—
1,000,000	100,000	—	Depositos e Descontos	15 000 - July 90	200	275 000	—
1,000,000	100,000	—	Estados Unidos do Brazil	1 200 - Oct. 90	200	204 000	210,000 - 205,000
1,000,000	100,000	—	Federal do Brazil	—	60	40 000	—
1,000,000	100,000	—	Fluminense	—	50	50 000	—
1,000,000	100,000	—	Fundo-Banco	—	50	50 000	—
1,000,000	100,000	—	Industrial e Mercantil	3 000 - July 90	200	215 000	—
1,000,000	100,000	—	do 2 series	1 000 - July 90	200	167 000	—
1,000,000	100,000	—	Internacional	8 000 - July 90	200	167 000	—

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For further information apply to

HERM. STOLTZ &amp; Co., Agents.

Rua da Alfandega, No. 60

Rio de Janeiro.

BRASILIANISCHE BANK FÜR  
DEUTSCHLAND.

Established in Hamburg on 16th December 1887 by the "Direction der Deutsche Gesellschaft" in Berlin and the "Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg," Hamburg.

Capital. . . 10,000,000 Marks.

## BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO.

1 A, Rua da Candelaria, 1 A

(Authorized by Decree No. 10,010)

Draws on:

Germany.....	{ Direction der Deutsche } and corres- { Norddeutsche Bank in } pondents. Hamburg, Hamburg
England.....	{ N. M. Rothschild & Sons, London, } { International Bank of London, Limited } London
France.....	{ Wm. Brandt's Sons & Co., London, } { Crédit Lyonnais } Paris
Spain.....	{ Banque d'Anvers, Antwerp, } { H. Albert de Fary & Co., Antwerp, } Antwerp
Belgium.....	{ Banca Generale, branches and corres- } { pondents } Milan
Italy.....	{ Meicoffre & Co., Naples } Naples
Portugal.....	{ Banco Lisboa & Agos and corres- } { pondents } Lisbon
United States.....	{ O. Amsick & Co., New York } New York
Uruguay.....	{ Ernesto Tornquist & Co., Montevideo } Montevideo
Argentina.....	{ Ernesto Tornquist & Co., B. Ayres } B. Ayres
	{ Deutsche Uelsterse Bank, B. Ayres, } and any other countries

Allows 3 1/2 p. a. interest in account current

Pays interest on deposits for a certain time

4 1/2 p. a. for 1 to 6 months

5 1/2 p. a. " " " " "

6 1/2 p. a. " " " " "

Executes orders for purchases and sales of stocks, shares,

etc., and transacts every description of banking business

Boettger &amp; Krah,

Directors

## NOTICE.

The undersigned, partners of the firm of Moreira, Coelho & Co., bankers, Rua do Ouvidor 11, 37, advise that finally, and the public generally, that they have by mutual consent agreed upon this date to dissolve their partnership. The partner retiring is Sr. Alberto Manoel Moreira, who withdraws his capital and profits.

The business will be continued under the firm of J. F. Corrêa & Co., the active partner in which will be Sr. José Francisco Coelho, and the special partner, Sr. Augusto Soares Nunes de Souza.

Rio de Janeiro, November 25th, 1890.

Alberto Manoel Moreira

José Francisco Coelho

Augusto Soares Nunes de Souza

Rio de Janeiro, November 25th, 1890.

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